

Many of them had only the typical setaceous submersed leaves, but others had sent up long (6–10 feet) slender branches, and developed “floating” leaves under water, along the upper portions. All the plants were fruiting abundantly, the fruits being strongly toothed on all three keels. This development of “floaters” under water seems unusual. The pond-level has not changed (save a few inches) for a great many years, and the plants could not have become accustomed to more shallow water, nor could floating leaves have been submerged by the raising of the water level. Further, the plants are growing near the center of a large pond. These submersed “floaters,” though on obviously etiolated stems and petioles, appear to be healthy, and to have lived successfully under conditions for which they are not fitted structurally. The occurrence of this plant in this form and habitat suggests that a shallow water form has become established in deep water, or that the habits of this variety are not sufficiently known. It seems possible that further investigation may show this plant to be a good species.

*TRIDENS FLAVUS* (L.) Hitchc. This tall, handsome grass was found in August, 1909, in Southboro, Massachusetts, abundant in old fields near the Sudbury Dam. It is a plant worthy of cultivation, and may be an escape, though it does not appear to be such.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

NOTES ON *AGROPYRON*.—Through the courtesy of Mrs. Agnes Chase, I was enabled to examine the type specimen of *Agropyron tenerum* Vasey var. *longifolium* Scribn. & Sm. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. Bull. no. 4, 30 (Feb. 6, 1897) at the United States grass herbarium and I am convinced that it is not separable from *A. tenerum* Vasey, to the synonymy of which I would therefore add it.

By an oversight of mine, it was stated in the recent article which I published in conjunction with Prof. A. S. Pease, *RHODORA*, xii, 61–77 (April 18, 1910), that Vasey cites no specimens under his original description of *A. Scribneri*, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, x, 128 (Dec. 1883). This is incorrect. Vasey cites two, but does not state which is the type specimen. The first is fully cited — “It was collected by Mr. C. G. Pringle in the Sierras in 1882, altitude 9,500 ft., and distributed as *Triticum caninum* L.?,” as if it were the type specimen; while the second is merely referred to as follows: “It was collected the past

season in Montana by Mr. F. L. Scribner, to whom I take pleasure in dedicating it." It has been suggested to me that, owing to the fact that the plant is named for Mr. Scribner, the latter reference should be considered as determining the type, despite the fact that it occupies a secondary position and is apparently more casual in expression. However this may be, both specimens, to my mind, confirm the opinion advanced by Prof. Pease and myself in the above mentioned article, that *A. Scribneri* is not clearly separable from *A. caninum* (L.) Beauv. var. *Gmelini* (Ledeb.) Pease & Moore f. *Pringlei* (Scribn. & Sm.) Pease & Moore, l. c. (*A. Gmelini* (Ledeb.) Scribn. & Sm. var. *Pringlei* Scribn. & Sm.).—ALBERT HANFORD MOORE, Washington, D. C. .

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POGONIA TRIANTHOPHORA IN HOLDERNESS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Pogonia trianthophora* (Sw.) BSP., better known as *Pogonia pendula* Lindl. of Gray's Manual, 6th ed., is a rare orchid in New England. There have been but few references to it in this journal (RHODORA, ii. 211-212, 1900; iv. 2-3, 19-22, 61, 1902) all showing its rarity and elusive character.

I am indebted to Mr. Edwin DeMeritte for another record of this species in New England. On August 27, 1910, he sent me from his summer Camp Algonquin, on the shores of Squam Lake, Holderness, New Hampshire, four fresh specimens of this orchid, collected there the same day. In the accompanying letter he says that the plant "is found here only after August 15, and only in depressions in the woods where the leaf-mould is very deep. It is rather rare even where it is found, and appears about once in three years in any quantity. No specimens could be found in 1908 and 1909. Perhaps they came out after we left camp, September 4." —WALTER DEANE, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL FIELD MEETING OF THE VERMONT BOTANICAL CLUB was held at Woodstock, Vt., July 4-6, 1910, with about 40 members of the club in attendance.

Monday afternoon, July 4, a visit was made to Quechee Gulf where *Woodsia alpina* (Bolton) S. F. Gray, *W. glabella* R. Br., and *Tofieldia glutinosa* (Michx.) Pers., among other plants, were collected.

In the evening after its arrival at Woodstock the Arts and Crafts